

ITALIANS BAR WAY
TO HOSTILE INVASIONOccupation of Cortina May
Mean New Offensive Toward
Bozen.

NEW GAINS NEAR TRIESTE

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
Bozen, June 14.—Italian army which captured Montebello is pressing on toward Trieste and is meeting with success, according to unofficial despatches. The Austrian forces, which are offering increasingly stronger resistance, are preparing to make a stand, it is understood, at Nabresina, only nine miles from Trieste.

Meanwhile Italian armies are closing in on Gorizia from three sides and fighting with unexpected success, while elsewhere the struggle is going forward, according to the War Office, without respite and with continued vigor.

The occupation of Cortina, in the upper Cadore Alps, the War Office says, has not only barred the way to hostile invasion (evidently expected from this quarter), but has opened the way to an important offensive, probably to be directed across the mountains to Bozen. Nothing is said in the afternoon statement respecting the proximity of Italian troops to Trent, but the feeling is growing that that city will shortly be under bombardment, if it is not already, and that its occupation will be only a matter of days.

Just at present, however, the greatest interest centers on the campaign in the east, where Italian forces have crossed the Isonzo and are threatening Gorizia and Trieste. The fighting along this front is said to be of the severest character, especially at Gorizia, which is now practically isolated. The railways, the main lines of communication, are dominated by Italian artillery, placed on the surrounding heights, and are consequently of little, if any, use.

East of the Isonzo, the Italian army, in spite of the recent encouraging news, to warn the people against too great optimism, explaining that the terrain of operations is extremely difficult, and that the Italian army has been prepared, and fortified by the Austrians long before hand.

San Cadore reported today the partial destruction of the Austrian fortress of Malborghet, in the Carnic Alps. During a violent bombardment Sunday afternoon several shells dropped simultaneously in an ammunition magazine. The resultant explosion shook the mountain and the masonry was blown to bits.

Bombarding Austrian Forts.
The War Office issued the following statement today:

In the Trentino zone our troops have pushed resolutely forward and have occupied the passes and summits. Our artillery now is actively hammering at the enemy's forts, some of which already have been destroyed. Our troops are now preparing to take the peaks of the plateau and are effectively hammering at the enemy's forts, some of which already have been destroyed.

In the Carnia zone our Alpine soldiers are holding important passes, and are repulsing several attacks. In the eastern Friuli theatre our advanced forces are constantly coming into closer contact with the enemy and are gradually reducing the obstacles which are by no means light. The results obtained and the general excellence of our army must not be permitted to induce errors toward too great optimism. In regard to the present difficult war it must not be forgotten that the terrain of operations is extremely difficult, and that the Italian army has been prepared, and fortified by the Austrians long before hand.

The Governor of Trieste has transferred his residence to Adelsberg, while the Italian commerce has been transferred to Vienna. The Trieste Treasury has been sent to Ljubljana (Laibach).

RETIREMENT ENDED.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, June 15.—The Daily Mail's Rome correspondent says:

"The Italians have now reached a point six miles beyond Montebello, and therefore only nine miles from Trieste, their goal and objective. The Austrian army, which has been generally held in check, has been pushed back to the Italian border, and the Italian advance is now being obstinately contested. The action of the Austrians, however, comes late. In the weeks they have abandoned their positions in Trentino to the Italian army in the north; then in the Carnic Alps the Pass of Valentin has been captured and Malborghet may fall at any moment. But it is not the Italian army which is to be reduced. This camp defends the Venice-Vienna railway.

It is better, the Austrians are shut up in Tolmino and Gorizia, being outflanked and nearly surrounded, while along the coast the watchers at Trieste yesterday reported that the Austrians are shut up in the Fella Valley, which also will have to be reduced. This camp defends the Venice-Vienna railway.

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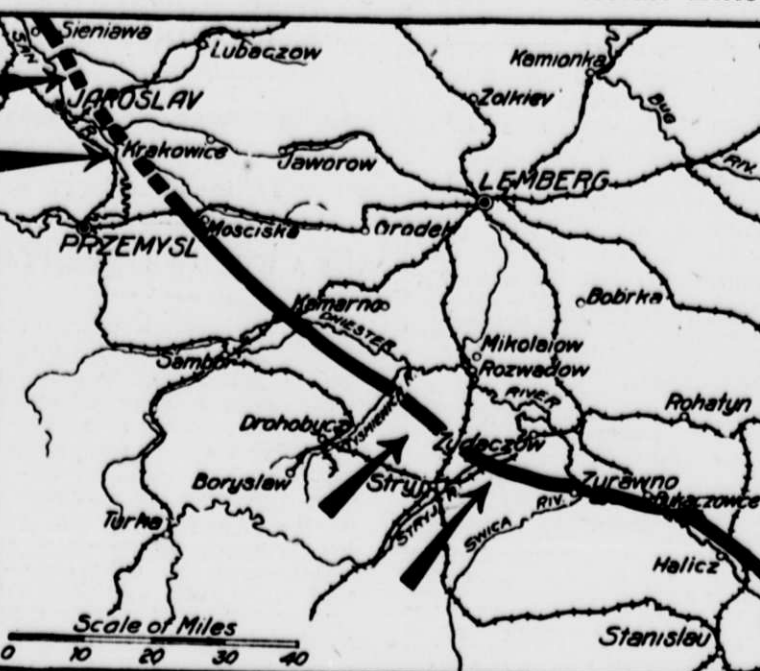
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Where Germans Have Broken Russian Line

RUSSIANS REPULSED
ON 43 MILE FRONT

Continued from First Page.

After the enemy's columns, which were preparing to make an advance by storm, had been repulsed several times in the course of the day, our artillery strong enemy attacks in close formation were begun toward the Russian positions on both sides of the Loretto Hills and on the Neuville-Rocourt front. Our opponents were repulsed everywhere with heavy losses. All our positions are firmly in our hands.

Minor attacks by the enemy on the Yser Canal were repulsed.

East of Hebuterne infantry battles have not led to any result worth mentioning. Advances against positions conquered by us in Champagne were frustrated at the very outset.

SZYDZCOW CAPTURED.
"Enemy Completely Routed," Says Official Vienna Report.

VIENNA, via Berlin and Amsterdam, June 14.—The following official statement was issued here today:

In midday Galicia yesterday the Teutonic allies again took the offensive. The Russian front east and southeast of Jaroslavl was broken after a stubborn fighting and the enemy was forced to retreat with very heavy losses.

The Russians, since last night, also have been retreating near Moskowka and to the southeast of that town. We have taken 16,000 Russian prisoners.

South of the Dniester fighting is continuing in the region of Jarow. South of Mikolajow we have repulsed four attacks. The enemy was completely routed.

Northwest of Zyrasno the Austro-Germans yesterday captured Szyszczow after heavy fighting. An attack is in progress to the north of Tlamcz. Many prisoners have been taken by us, the number not yet being estimated.

North of Zaleszczyki the Russians delivered an attack after 11 o'clock at night on a front of about two miles. They were repulsed, suffering heavy losses.

RUSSIANS CROSS RIVER.
Column Passes Over Dniester and Traps German Troops.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, June 14.—A Russian column, headed by cavalry, has crossed the Dniester behind the German forces, according to a message from the Petrograd correspondent of the Daily News.

This German force, which last week pressed into Bukovina, the correspondent says, has been entrapped, and in its attempt to retreat has abandoned enormous quantities of equipment.

The afternoon communiqué announced an important gain in west Flanders, where the Belgians succeeded in establishing themselves in the town of Yper.

The official statement said: "There is nothing of real importance to add to the announcement given out last night. Belgian troops threw a battalion over the east bank of the Yser, to the south of the railroad bridge going to Dixmude, and organized themselves on the ground thus gained."

Also they destroyed a blockhouse of the enemy in the vicinity of the chateau of Dixmude.

In the sector to the north of Arras yesterday saw the resumption of serious infantry actions. At the end of the day one of these advances made us masters of a German work to the east of Lorette. Another to the west resulted in our losing, after a violent bombardment, a portion of the trenches occupied by us during the afternoon at a point to the north of the sugar refinery of Souchez.

There has been nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

BELGIANS ON OFFENSIVE.
Press Gains on Right Bank of Yser—Artillery Effective.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
HAVRE, June 14.—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement today:

During Saturday night we carried out offensive actions along our entire front, our artillery doing effective work. We threw out detachments on the right bank of the Yser as far as Dixmude. One detachment occupied and destroyed a German blockhouse. To-day the enemy, having attempted to recapture the post, was dispersed by fire of our mitrailleuses.

The German artillery displayed little activity today. At various points our line was bombarded; some of these were heavy shells, but they were repulsed. Our artillery fought the enemy's artillery very energetically.

BRITISH DO FAIR SHARE.
Effort Not Measurable by Length of Front, Says Correspondent.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PARIS, June 14.—The Temps correspondent in London in a despatch printed today tries to throw light on a problem which has perplexed many here, namely why despite the number of British troops in France they hold such a short mileage on the battle front.

FRENCH HOLD FIRM
HEAVY FIGHTINGGermans North of Arras Work
Desperately to Regain
Positions.

BELGIANS WIN GROUND

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PARIS, June 14.—The most violent character continues without interruption in the district north of Arras. The French are determined to hold at any cost the ground captured last night. The French are determined to hold at any cost the ground captured last night. The French are determined to hold at any cost the ground captured last night.

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Volunteers in Daring Cap-
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ONLY TWO MEN WOUNDED

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The position was such that an open bayonet charge could not be made. Sixty-six men, all volunteers, therefore slipped out of the French trenches under cover of night and fell upon the Turks unawares. Not a shot was fired by the French troops. The attempt was entirely successful, the Turks turning and fleeing in the darkness. The note follows:

"Heavy fighting has taken place during this time. To-day our progress is somewhat slower than it was in the beginning, but every inch of ground gained has been organized in such a manner as to permit of the repelling of counter attacks, and each advance has been held."

The physical aspects of the country make fighting extremely difficult and dangerous, as the battle front presents the form of a triangle.

"During the second half of May there were attacks on the Turkish line of intrenchments in front of Kereves Dere and the redoubt called the Bouchet, which we took May 8. All the Turkish counter attacks failed completely."

"Our position being assured here, we endeavored to capture a small fortress situated on the extreme left of the enemy's line. On account of the strategic position of this fortress it was impossible to take it in the ordinary way by an artillery attack followed by a bayonet charge; such a method would have resulted in heavy loss of life. The attack had to be a surprise. On the night of May 28 a mixed company composed of regulars, volunteers and thirty-two negro troops, all volunteers, under the command of a Lieutenant, received orders to slip out of our first trench one by one and crawl on their hands and knees to the opposing trench. Here they were to surprise the occupants and kill them without firing a shot. Two other companies bringing up the rear were to go at once to the assistance of the first company if the plan failed."

"At 11:45 P. M. our men, having gone forward in accordance with instructions, rushed over the embankment of the enemy's trenches. The Turks were completely surprised. They discharged their guns in the air and immediately took to flight. Thanks to the rapidity of our attack our only casualties were one sergeant and two men wounded."

"The Turks attacked twice without success, and were driven firmly established in our new position."

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French Attack German Position at Cheshmeh—Many Ships Sunk.

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British Pilot, Shot Through Neck, Escapes Pursuers.

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"On Monday," says the writer, "when a British aviator obtained a striking success, two comrades of the Royal Flying Corps had a most adventurous flight while performing a reconnaissance about twenty miles from the front. They were attacked by several German aviators and during the engagement the British pilot was shot through the jaw and neck. At first he collapsed and lost control of the aeroplane, but quickly recovered sufficiently to right the machine."

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Members of Overthrown Portuguese Cabinet Under Guard.

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Where they will be under surveillance, Castro was Prime Minister, while Medeiros was Minister of Education and Brito was Minister of Marine.

DONALD ANDREWS BACK ALONE.
Vale Student Returns, Leaving His Bride in Europe.

A passenger on the Cunarder Orunda, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, was Donald Shields Andrews, who married Mrs. Alma V. Hayne at Mamaroneck, N. Y., on April 21, against the wishes of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Andrews of Cleveland. He said he had left Mrs. Andrews in England and declined to make any further statement.

When Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Andrews heard that their son, who was a senior at Yale, was about to marry Mrs. Hayne they hurried from Cleveland to New York to prevent it.

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Rector of American College in Rome Made an Archbishop.

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Archbishop Kennedy is a native of Pennsylvania and has been in charge of the American College since 1901. He was appointed titular Bishop of Seleucia in 1907. The new Archbishop has been talked of at various times as a possible addition to the list of American Cardinals and also was mentioned as a possible successor to Archbishop Ryan at the head of the archdiocese of Philadelphia. It was said at the time that he was retained in Rome at his own request.

GERMANS HALT PILGRIMAGE.
Cardinal Mercier Not Allowed to Have 100 Followers in March.

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LONDON, June 14.—A somewhat veiled report of trouble at Malines on June 8, in which Cardinal Mercier was the central figure, has been issued by the Wolff Bureau in Berlin. It states that the Cardinal was to go to Brussels on foot, accompanied by a hundred persons. The German guard refused to allow such a number to pass. A priest with Cardinal Mercier protested, and eventually the Cardinal was permitted to go to Brussels.

The demonstration is said to be due to the fact that Malines is without railroad or telegraphic communication with the outside world. It is supposed here that the account of this trouble covers occurrences of an unpleasant nature.

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